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CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session. TUESDAY, FERRUARY 23, 1858.

Mr. HAMMOND presented papers in relation to the claim of Richard W. Meade for expenses incurred in con-sequence of the refusal of Commodore Jones, in command of the United States squadron in the Pacific, to allow him to take command of a vessel in obedience to the order of

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Claims, re-ported a bill to provide for a settlement of the account-of the late Capt. John W. McCrabb; which was read and

Mr. JONES asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to extend the limitations of the act entitled "An act for the relief of citizens of towns upon nor of the United States, under certain circumstance," approved 23d May, 1844; which was read twice and refer-

On motion by Mr. HALE, a resolution was adopted, ordering the printing of two thousand additional copies of the report of the Committee on Territories on the admission of Kansas, together with the views of the minor-like of the committee.

On motion by Mr. PUGH, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to equalize the salaries of cer-tain judges of the courts for the District of Columbia, and Mr. PEARCE wished to look at the bill a little, and

ved that its further consideration be postponed morrow; which was agreed to. LAND WARRANTS TO GEN. LAPAYETTE.

On motion by Mr. SLIDELL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorise a relocation of land warrants Nos. 3, 4, and 5, granted by Congress to General Lafayette," approved February 26, 1845. The provisions of the bill were explained by Messen. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN; but, on motion by Mr. PUGH, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The following bills were severally considered and

passed:
Bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indiana, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1854.

nd an act entitled "An act to limit the lia-Bill to amend an act entitled "An act to limit the lia-bility of ship-owners, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851.

Mr. BELL presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee, commenting on his course in opposing the Kansas Nobraska bill, and in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution; which were read. (They have already been published in the Union.) Mr. B. said that the novel and extraordinary character of these resolutions might justify him in making some more extended remarks than he should otherwise feel at liberty to make. The first thing that would most naturally attract attention would be the date of the adoption of the resolutions, being the 16th day of the present month, and about four years since the vote was given which was there called in question. It had been usual, when the constituents of a member of Congress, in either branch, felt themselves aggrieved by the action of their representative upon a question materially affecting their interests, to take some method of expressing their displeasure promptly, or at least in some reasonable time after the knowledge of his course had reached them, either by calling public meetings or in some other way; and it was remarkable that after so long a time had elapsed this subject should now have been revived.

was remarkable that after so long a time had clapsed this subject should now have been revived.

The next thing worthy of notice was that in the first clause the legislature endorse and approve, uncondition-ally, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, after the and unmistakable. Nor can they plead ignorance of these results, since the President has plainly and frankly informed them that one of these results has been to con-

in any called in question. The first of these was in August, 1855, three months after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In that election the principal question involved was Americanism. The next election was in November, 1856, two years and a half after the passage of the Nebraska bill. Americanism entered into that contest as the prominent element, but the Kansas bill was to some extent debated. The leaders of the democracy dwelt upon that but little, but availed themselves of the indications of Fremont's success in the North, and men of all parties were implored to support Mr. Buchanan and defeat Fremont, as Fillmore had no chance of election. After the result of the Pennsylvania election became known, the Americans lost confidence in Fillmore's election, and went over to the support of Buchanan, who carried that State, it being the first time the democatic candidate for President had carried the State for twenty years. But Mr. Fillmore, who had declared that had he been a member of Congress he would have voted against the Nebraska bill, received 65,000 votes in Tennessee.

The next election came off in August, 1857, in which the democrate carried the legislature and elected their candidate for governor. The whigs and Americans, discouraged by their defeat the year previous, could not be aroused to go into the election, and great numbers of them did not go to the polls. Allusion was made to the re-election of Mr. Etheridge by an increased vote, not-withstanding his vote against the Nebraska bill. To be sure, two of his colleagues, who voted the same way, were defeated, but not on account of that vote, but on time since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had there been any sattled indication of the opinion of that question. Party leaders, as a matter of expediency, may have taken grounds in favor of that

cond be taken on the question, an overwhelming majority would pronounce it one of the most unfortunate measures that Congress had ever passed.

Mr. B. complained that the extracts from his speech imbodied in the resolutions were garbled and unfair. He had declared that, after the people had seen the mischievous consequences of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they would sestain him in his course against it; but that part of his speech did not omit the purposes of those who passed these resolutions. Their purpose was to disparage him in the eyes of the public; and he regarded the preamble and the first two resolutions as a gratuitous and deliberate insult by those who plotted their peasage, although such might not have been the purpose of all who supported them. He also remarked that he regarded the doctrine of instructions as at war both with the spirit and literal provisions of the constitution; democratic senators, too, were disobeying instructions every day. As to the Lecompton constitution, there were many important facts connected with it of which he had no reason to suppose that his legislature were better informed upon that matter than himself.

for the organization of the Territory of New Mexico in 1850; and yet that bill received the vote of his colleague. He went on to discuss the question of popular sovereignty, and contended that, as all power was derived from the people, Congress could possess no power higher than that which the people had themselves. They could give no more than they possessed; and he replied with great force to the argument that the people of a Territory have no right to form a government, but must come to Congress and petition for liberty so to do. Mr. J. inquired whether his colleague would vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution in consequence of those instructions, or without them.

Mr. BELL replied that he would not, in consequence of any instructions of the legislature, unless he should be convinced that those instructions were founded upon a full understanding of the subject, in all its bearings and consequences. The expressions of opinion by a State legislature were always entitled to a certain degree of respect; and the great question with him would be, will the admission of Kansas give peace and quiet to the country or not? He was deeply interested in that question. If it would give peace, he was for it; and if not, he was against it firmly, now and forever. He thought the speech of his colleague was the strongest argument against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution that he had heard in this body.

Mr. JOHNSON asked, in the name of common sense, what mode could be resorted to to ascertain the wishes of the people of Tennessee, if it had not already been ascertained? The people had spoken on the subject again and again. As to the remark of his colleague that those resolutions were an insult to him, he disclaimed, on the part of those who offered them, any intention of that sort. He proceeded to consider the subject of slavery, in a philosophical point of view, as a necessary result of the circumstances in which men are placed, and their various mental and ph

circumstances in which men are placed, and their various mental and physical organizations, and drew a contrast between the course of himself and his colleague on the questions affecting the rights and institutions of the South. He hoped all would agree, North and South, to have no more compromises, but to abide by the constitution; there never could be a compromise without a sacrifice of principle and right.

tion; there never could be a composition of principle and right.

Mr. BELL rejoined, commenting in severe terms on some portions of the remarks of his colleague, and yielded the floor with the understanding that he should be allowed to conclude to-morrow.

Mr. GREEN asked that, by unanimous consent, the same statement of the sam

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers at lizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's

To the Ladies of Washington. A N impression having gained ground among the

that the consignment of FANCY DRESS GOODS FROM NEW YORK,

now on extinuous or asfered at public auction—
We are directed by the owners to state distinctly and unequivocally
that ruch will not be the case, although by such a course one-third
more would be realized on the goods than is now asked.

These are not old goods, held for a time at a heavy profit, and,
proving unsalable, marked down slightly in price, and advertised as-

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES,

Choice, Desirable, and Elegant Novelties

One half the actual cost of importation.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.—Franklin Philp re spectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased store (now in the occupancy of Messrs. White & Co.) No. 33: sylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Having his

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York.

prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gre-ut, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyapersia, sluggish circulation blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital ener

OPRING SUPPLIES IN FIRST-CLASS DRY

ble.

Hereafter we shall present many bills monthly for settlement; other quarterly; and those only of our remarkably punctual customers who pay us all cash in July and January will be permitted to extend

THE TURNER LEGACY .- Mosers Taylor & Man

535 Pennsylvania av

A. HATCH,

On Saturday evening next, February 20, the entire balances imment remaining unsold will be returned to New York This is the last chance.

Mr. Cransas saked that, by unanimous consent, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union might be made the special order for one o'clock on Thursday next He remarked that it would be well to assign an early period for its consideration, as it was an important subject Mr. KING objected, and the motion was consequently

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expen ditures during the year 1857 from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establish ment; which was laid on the table and ordered to be

printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a transcript of the official army register for the year ending June 30th, 1857; which was laid on the table

ending June 30th, 1857; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to appropriate money to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the 33d and 34th Congresses; and it was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, the

On motion of Mr. CHANGMAN, of North Carolina, the further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Hoans, of New York, to appoint a select committee to investigate as to whether any corrupt influence had been exerted to procure the vote of Mr. Buans, of Ohio, against the resolution of Mr. Haans, of Illinois, to rofer the President's message on the subject of Kansas affairs to a select committee, was postponed till day after to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the usual resolution was adopted, terminating debate on the Indian

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

se then went into Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union, (Mr. Greenwoon, of Arkansas, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bull

making appropriations for the current and contingent ex-penses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending 30th June, 1859.

Mr. BURROUGHS, of New York, proceeded with his defence of the black-republican party from the charges of sectionalism which had been made against it. He con-tended that three-fourths of the money used to nurchase defence of the black-republican party from the charges of sectionalism which had been made against it. He contended that three-fourths of the money used to purchase the territories of the United States had been furnished by the northern States. He said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas with slavery in her constitution under any circumstances, and declared that of right she belonged to the North. If they permitted all the western Territories to be made into slave States, they would have a state of the section of the poor whites, who would no place for the settlement of the poor whites, who would not live where slavery existed.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, addressed the committee in

favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He said the Kansas bill contained three distinct features: First, it took from Congress the power distinct leatures: First, it took from Congress the power to legislate slavery into a Territory, or to exclude it there from, and declared the Missouri Compromise inoperative and void. Second, it transferred the powers of Congress to the territorial legislature, and vested in it full juris diction over all subjects of legislation, leaving the people perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. And, third, it guarantied to the people of the Territory the right of admission as a State into the

perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. And, third, it guarantied to the people of the Territory the right of admission as a State into the Union with or without slavery, as its constitution might prescribe at the time of such admission. The passage of such a bill was an era in political science, a monument marking, its advancement. It confined federal legislation within the scope of its jurisdiction, and transferred the vexed question of alavery from the halls of Congress to those most immediately interested in it. It was intended to stop agitation and strife in Congress, and such it had proved to be. It violated no principle of justice, conflicted with no provision of the constitution, and in it truth and justice met together—the constitution and free domenbraced each other.

In the practical application of this law a vote of the people of Kansas had been taken on the propriety of calling a convention for the purpose of establishing a State constitution; and upon the vote being given, the legislature passed a law for the election of delegates to the convention by popular suffrage. The delegates were fairly chosen, in consistency with the vote of the people; and now, the legal steps being taken in accordance with, and in subordination to, the territorial authorities, which had been recognised by the executive and the legislature of Kansas, the President and the people of the Union came up and asked for her admission into the Union as one of their peers. From the beginning to the end the forms of law had been observed. Compared with California and Michigan, the action of Kansas had been sober and blameless, and but for slavery, scarcely a word other than of assent would have been heard in any quarter. To sustain the project of remanding Kansas back was a most glaring injustice. Different positions had been assumed by those in both branches of Congress who had heretofore been regarded as the advocates of the bill. The most pr

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1868.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate Alonzo B. Noyes as collector of the customs for the district of St. Marks, Florida, vice Hugh Archer, deceased. Jonathan G. Dickerson as collector of the customs for he district of Belfast, Maine, vice Ephraim K. Smart,

SENATOR GREEN'S REPORT.

The Weekly Union for the current week will conte mittee on Territories, upon the admission of Kansas into the Union. It will be ready for delivery on Thursday,

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES -TWO YEARS IN POLITICS.

It is very kind of one whose memory is stronge han his passions to remind politicians of what took place a year or two ago. Perhaps there are many who have suggested to themselves how absolutely conderful it is that we forget so quick what has ocsurred within the briefest period. It would be unair to infer from this that political actors, like theatrical performers, just take their parts and play them

A couple of years ago we were on the point of Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, obtained the hoor, and the committee then rose.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, presented joint resolutions of the legislature of that State in relation to the soldiers of the revolution and the war of 1812; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. READY, of Tennessee, introduced a bill for the relief of William Howe, of the State of Tennessee; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on conferring a nomination for the presidency upon some worthy and distinguished man of the demoratic party. It will be remembered that the Kanas-Nebraska act was thrust into the foreground in that family contest. Mr. Senator Douglas was its which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. REILLY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill granting bounty land to Henry J. Fleming, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEVENS, of W bington Territory, presented joint resolutions of the legislative assembly relative to Oregon, including a portion of the Territory of Washington within her boundaries as a State; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also, resolutions relative to the geological survey of Dr. John Evans; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, introduced a bill to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States and the post office at Tyler, in the State of Texas; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

And then, on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, at 10 minutes of 4 o'clock, p. m., the House adjourned. author. It had brought defeat upon us for a seaon. We had recovered in part; and we were promsed success if we could confer the nomination upor good, true, able, honest, inflexible man. The adninistration of General Pierce had met with great rouble in the government of Kansas. That governnent had been bitterly assailed; the Kansas act had een assailed; the democratic party and its men had been assailed. It was everywhere proclaimed that t was the purpose of the democracy to establish slavery in Kansas. Mr. Buchanan, always known in our government as an able, fearless, fair, and just nan, one whom suspicion had not tainted, nor malice injured, nor even partisanship, in its most licentious latitude, assailed, was supported by the democracy, North and South. We well recollect that Mr. Dong las's friends-we will not say Mr. Douglas himselfthought it exceedingly unfair to place Mr. Buchans in nomination, because such an act would be doing injustice to the sufferers under the legislation of 1854 It was maintained that Mr. Buchanan had been abhe introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie-dam Aromatic Schinspie.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his disti-cry in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be precured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety of the aromatic Ralian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is dis-tilled and rectified with its spiritonus solvest, and thus I ecomes a con-centrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, attogether transcend-ing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage heretofore known. sent during all the fight, and was uncommitted to that legislation; that, while Gen. Pierce and Mr. Douglas were straining every effort to uphold the territorial system established by Congress, Mr. Buchanan might, and probably would, abandon the whole affair, should be come into the executive The proprieter has submitted it to nearly the whole modical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medics.

Persons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and initiations.

Put up in quart and plut bottles, in cases of one dozen each, and for sale by all the respectable druggless and grocers in the United States.

UDDI-PHO WOLFE,

Now, it is the queerest sight in the world to witness the result of the experiment involving these little bits of history and the political objects sought to be accomplished by the act of 1854. Mr. Buchanan was nominated, elected, and is now the President. He inherited the Kansas affair entire. He sent out a governor and instructed him, greatly to the delight of Mr. Douglas, to recognise the territorial government, to enforce its laws, and to execute the will of the people expressed through those laws. Mr. Douglas, owing to some exceedingly shameless proceedings on the part of the "republi cans," in and out of the Territory, was particularly incensed against the Topekaites and their sympathizers everywhere. He had been met at Chicago with the meanest and most cowardly insults. He was provoked by taunts and jeers, and when he offered to explain his position, a cloud of derision, menace, and hisses overwhelmed him, and drowned his voice. Now, Mr. Douglas is right on the other side. He is opposed to every effort of the administration to enforce the laws of Kansas, for that is the point. He acts with his old enemies. We only aland with no view in the world of criticising the present position of the distinguished senator from Illinois. If any lesson is taught by our politics, it is that we should always be charitable and ever liberal towards those who disagree with us. We are convinced it is altogether right to admit Kansas; that it will be a complete and faithful enforcement of the Cansas act; that, if wrongs have been committed, it will provide the amplest of all means of redress. These are our views ; but they are not the views of

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS AND THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTION.—The Press is an extreme, we will not say ostentatious, advocate of the rights of the people, and we believe, if we understand it, a decided opponent of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State. The Press is, too, an intense law-and-order journal. It declares the people to be sovereign, clothes them (the Press is paternal) with absolute power to ordain their own constitution, but is confident they can do this only for the first time. They may elect reprecontatives under special instructions to seek a modification or change of their organic law; but, in the pinion of the Press, though nineteen-twentieths of the people demand it, they can effect no such end. pay us all cash in July and Jenuary will be permitted to extend to those periods.

In all case old bills must be paid prior to opening new ones.

We are not opening any new accounts.

We make this statement to provent applications.

Customers who have to be applied to often to actile their hills will accuse us for asying we greatly prefer to discontinue their accounts.

The recent financial crisis and the general shortening of credits where we obtain our supplies demand the adoption of the above apparently stringent rules.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years.

PERRY & HILUTHER.

"Central Stores," west building,

opposite the Centra Market. except in strict obedience to the terms of that law. Now, we do not exactly comprehend how this can be. It is not so in practice, for New York, Louisiana, and several other States have abolished their constitutions in defiance of the terms prescribed for their amendment. By the constitution of the former State, adopted in 1821, a majority of all the members elected to two consecutive legislatures could, without any submission to the people, modify it at pleasure. These were the terms of amendment with a THE TURNER LEGACY.—Mosers. Taylor & Maury have the honor to annonnee that they have just received from
London a series of fac-simile water color drawings by the best English
artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the last J. W. M.
Turnur, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English nation, now exhibiting at Marlborough House, London,
Also, Suppon's celebrated historical painting of the Restoration of
the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to be
Majesty the Queen of England, at Cowes, Pecember 11, 1856, consigned to Mosers. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers, Mosers.
On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Mesers wall,
Stephens, & Co's store. (Hours from 16, a. m., to 8, p. m.)
Admission 25 cents. imitation against any other process. In 1846 a convention was elected in total disregard of the requirenents of the constitution of 1821, and they put into peration the present government of that State. We cite this as a precedent. But the Press says the constitution of Kansas prohibits amendment till 1864. We are under a very strong impression that our cotemporary knew that its assertions in this respect NEW LAMP AND OIL STORE, opposite Browns Hotel. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with sperm and lard oils, campbene, spirit gas, and glass and metal lamps of every description and price. were not well founded. The constitution of Kansas mpowers the legislature by a two-thirds vote after 1864 to change it. There is no prohibition against action previous to that time. If it were otherwise, WILLARD'S HOTEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard, we can hardly understand how it could prohibit any

WASHINGTON CITY. the sovereign people, from initiating measures for ment. The Press is so strong a "friend of the people"-so much their sentinel-their very champion-that we cannot withhold an expression of surprise that it should interpose any mere form to the exercise of their utmost desires.

> "AN APPEAL TO REASON," BY THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

It is our habit to notice all extraordinary phenon ena, and hence embrace this early occasion to refer to that most recent and inexplicable effort of the Courier and Enquirer-"An Appeal to Reason." The public will be struck with an affair so novel,

out the Courier is technical—it is only "an appeal to eason," and not a reasonable appeal to the good ense of the country. Is the Courier a national journal, devoted to the Union of the States and to the narmony of all its political interests? It is satisfied that the South is aggressive; that a preconcerted and elaborately-sustained effort is being made by the slave States to subsidize the North and to bring it to a recognition of the institutions of the South. It s true, the former has nearly double the population of the latter, commands nearly all the avenues of emigration from abroad, has a large majority in both branches of the national legislature, is the manufacturer and capitalist of the whole country, furnishes nearly all its ships and seamen, performs nearly all its commercial business with foreign States, for which it is well paid. It is also true that the great system of railroads which is spread over the Union like a net, drawing us into common interests and sympathics, and unfolding to us all a common destiny, is so constructed as to concentrate in the great commercial capitals of the North nearly the entire inland commerce of the nation. But what does this signify to such humanitarians and political philosophers as control the columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer? What if the North is so fortunate as to command, or be able to command, the political and commercial destinies of the Union: should that interfere with the political charlatans who are fishing in the muddy pool of sectional strife for the pearls of power and its commissions? What if the North has double the population of the South: is that any guarantee that the lesser part will not become the greater—the weaker the stronger? It is true, such papers as the Courier and Enquirer, whose claims to imbecility are defeated by a superior title to wickedness and folly, have told us again and again that all that is progressive, vital, and permanent in industry, all that is moral and religious in society, and all that is wise and conservative in government, originate in the North. A blight and paralysis rest upon the slave States; and yet all this formidable array of power, numbers, wealth, industry, enterprise, morals, and religion are about to be subdued by a system whose energies are in paralysis, and whose labor is a guarantee of poverty and weakness!

Now, we do not appeal to reason, but we do apand its commissions? What if the North has Now, we do not appeal to reason, but we do ap-

neal to the Courier and Enquirer, to know if the conactors of that journal do not feel that there is not particle of foundation, the least justification, for its efforts to trick the two sections of the Union into antagonism ?

Our ideas of the offices and practical uses of the American Union may not suit extreme men of any party. Experience has, however, sufficiently de onstrated that the gravest error of our politics is to be found in the recognition of northern and southern aspects. This error is radical and fundamental; it is the worm that gnaws at the roots of the system and whose effects are witnessed in impaired circu ation, decayed fruits, and premature death. We have no belief whatever in the existence of any real ground for contention and strife between the northern and southern members of our family Union.

There are many men in the country who treat the constitution as a species of tillable land whereon may be planted every conceivable article of vegetation kind of neutral ground devoted to experiments. instead of the specific and defined uses for which it was created. It is easy to see that such heresies cannot fail to poison the very fountains of the publie indepent and if persisted in lead to the certain destruction of all our great interests and to the overthrow of the constitution. All long survive, and the consequences of which history teaches us that those who entertain the dare not contemplate. loosest notions of the obligations of political covenants are strongest in their reliance upon their power to maintain the existing order of things. Hence we infer that the truest friends of our constitution are those who are most sensitive not only about the strict enforcement of every duty enjoined by the covenants of union, but are the most zealous in efforts to allay sectional excitements and every other possible causes of estrangement be tween the parties to the federal compact.

It is a question quite worthy of the study of the political philosopher, whether the sentiment of brotherhood is not a more vital element of union than the words of the bond. If, by the opinions of the American people, it should be decided that the love of the constitution is the seal of its covenants. we submit that the course which is pursued by such ournals as the Courier and Enquirer can be justified only upon the principle that the overthrow of the government is demanded by a sentiment of loy- of experience; we prefer a claim to merit for the alty to a section.

THE TRUE RULE.

S. D. Houston, esq., of Manhattan, (Kansas,) one of the leading free-State men there, thus writes in a letter to the Kansas Herald, under date of January 31st last :

What, control the government of Kansas, and yet not vote! In a republican government all agree to be ruled by the decision of the ballot-box. The constitution under which we live is a virtual contract that the coters shall control. Legality may not always be found side by side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still, if the law-making side with justice, with right; but still side with right; b power enacts constitutional rules, who can say they as not legal? It matters not whether few or many vote the law is equally legal. The no-coter has agreed to be governed by those who do cote.

"The (Kansas) matter is now in the precise condition in which the executive influence may be most available and decisive. The shaky and hesitating democrats are marked, and may be brought into the ranks. A large ex-ecutive patronage is yet undisposed of. Additional patronage is to be afforded by the army bill it it should pass, as it will in

The New York Sun quotes the foregoing as from the Washington Union. It is not necessary to assure our readers that nothing of this sort ever appeared in this paper. The Sun, in its zeal against the admission of Kansas, must be driven to an extremity to thus seek to advance its views by misrep antecedent legislature, elected by and representing resenting a cotemporary.

A WORD TO THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The South has ever been particularly sensitive upon the question of slavery. The course of the black

republican party at the North has been such as to be get the belief that her rights, in connexion with her 'peculiar institution,' are not to be respected and upheld. From this party her people have long ago ceased to look for anything like justice or equity. They have put their trust in the conservative democracy of the northern States, and in the passage of the Nebraska bill felt they had received an earnest that this trust was not misplaced—that there were good men and true in the free States, who whatever might be their opinions upon the abstract question, the moral and social right or wrong of slavery, would defend and protect them in the enjoy ment of their constitutional rights on this and al other subjects. The principle therein recognised was, we were told by the enemies of the bill, a mere shatraction which could be of no real practical ad vantage to the South. Its friends stopped not to in quire whether this was so or not. They knew it was a correct principle, and they simply asked that it should be recognised and faithfully adhered to It was recognised, and is now, for the first time sought to be enforced in the case of Kansas. Whilst we are glad to believe, a very large majority of the northern democracy are honestly in favor of its enforcement, we find, strangely enough, that some of those who were foremost and loudest in demand ing its recognition are now earnestly resisting the Under these circumstances, can it, we ask, be sur-prising that the South should attribute this opposition to the fact that the constitution under which Kansas is asking to be made a State recognises and protects the institution of slavery, and especially when she sees that no real objection, aside from thi feature in it, has been made to that constitution Is it, in fact, not perfectly natural that she should so think? We profess to know something of the senti-ment of the country on this subject, and we think it is truly and correctly stated in the following exracts which we make from an able speech, delivered in the House of Representatives a few days since,

by Gen. Atkins, of Tennessee:

keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope."

"The admission or rejection of Kansas grows in importance and significance when we realize the fact that, with a large majority of those who opposed it—and that majority constitutes the larger molety of the northern people—there is a settled determination not to admit any more slave States into this Union. This sentiment is growing at the North, and the southern people should know it. I am aware that the followers of the Illinois senator contend that slavery is but an abstraction merely in Kansas—an admission I do not make; but even if it were, so much the stronger evidence that you do not intend ever that another slave State shall enter the door of this confederacy. If you will not admit a State because it has the abstraction of slavery, without the institution practically, by what sort of logic are we to conclude that you would yote to admit a State that was clearly and unequivocally and practically in favor of slavery? If you are alarmed, and flee at the approach of shadows, how can we expect you to stand when the substance itself shall appear before you?"

We ask those northern democrats who, we con-

We ask those northern democrats who, w ceive, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the enforcement of the doctrine of non-intervention in the case of Kansas, to ponder well before they act : we tell them, in all candor and kindness, that their refusal to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution will create distrust in the southern mind, and probably ripen into conviction the suspicion, which their course has already aroused, that "there is a settled determination at the North not to admit any more slave States into this Union"-a convic-

We are accused by a goodly number of papers with inconsistency and many other things which we do not care to notice. We would like to have it understood, that we intend to employ the first moment we can occupy with nothing else, in vindicating the Union against all such charges. We shall not let this work interfere with any other business whatev-

er. It is possible that the Union may not have been absolutely consistent in all things. Rather than contest this point-as we have not time just now to write a full history of the paper-we would much prefer to acknowledge a half dozen errors in the past. We count it worth notice if we find a man in these times willing " to confess his faults;" and, without claim ing any particular merit to ourselves, it is perfectly legitimate to infer that he who does so is in a far better state of mind than he who doggedly adheres to errors, even if he has the sanction of " precedent." Having examined the past, and received its lessons Union wholly on the ground of being right in the

KANSAS APPAIRS,-In another column will be found an article which we reproduce from the Herald of Freedom, the leading free-State paper of the Territory of Kansas. It will be seen that the Herald is getting fired of such "croaking papers" as the New York Tribune and other ancient allies of abolition. We put the article in print here just to cast over the "happy family" of "republicans" a single shadow to relieve the otherwise too brilliant features of that delectable household.

REMOVAL OF A LAND OFFICE.

Instructions have been issued by the Commi sioner of the General Land Office, in compliance with the President's order, for the removal of the land office from Sauk Rapids to St. Cloud, in Minnesota Territory, at as early a period as practicable.

A New PAPER. We have received the first number of an exceedingly neatly printed paper, entitled ⁵ The Daily Exchange, published at our sister city of Baltimore. From the salutatory, we learn that it will be an indetimes." We wish the proprietors much success in their new enterprise.

The San Antonio Herald thinks the shortest and